

## Red Star Over London Communist Conquest Plans for England

### By Nevin Gussack

The Soviets sought to subjugate Great Britain through either a takeover by the Left in the Labor Party, in alliance with Communist political forces or an outright invasion by Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces. It has been documented that Soviet and Warsaw Pact invasion forces would have been assisted by native British Leftists and even possibly elements of the peace movement. The Soviet and Warsaw Pact invasion was to be preceded by acts of sabotage and labor/political unrest, which were components of the standard Moscow strategy before it attacks a noncommunist state.

Defecting Czechoslovak Major General and top Warsaw Pact planner Jan Sejna revealed the depth and specifics of the Soviet strategy towards Great Britain: *“The main objective of the Soviet Strategic Plan as a whole was to isolate and encircle Europe, which would hit the U.K. hardest because of its dependence on foreign trade. Britain would also suffer from any exploitation of world market forces through the control of oil and supplies of raw materials. Vladimir Koucky, Secretary of the Central Committee with responsibility for foreign policy, informed me at a gathering of Political Commissars in 1967 that the Russians had advised the British Communist Party to establish industrial schools in key industries for its members and sympathizers. They also asked it to nominate suitable candidates for trade union courses in Czechoslovakia. International companies, especially those under American ownership such as Ford and Chrysler, appeared in the Plan as targets for industrial militancy and agitation. The idea was to force out management and have workers’ committees take over their factories. By the end of the 1970s, when Britain’s economic situation was expected to be already fairly bleak, the Soviet Union was prepared to provide employment for those factories by offering joint enterprises.”*<sup>1</sup>

General Sejna revealed that the Soviets and their bloc partners viewed the United Kingdom (UK-Great Britain) as a declining power. The Soviets predicted in the Strategic Plan of 1967 that the UK would suffer irreparable economic and social decay that would be exploited by communist agents by 1977. The Soviets and their British minions would accelerate moral and spiritual decline; erode the British military and police; and empower what the Plan referred to as the “*second power*.” The “*second power*” consisted of the industrial trade unions, the Communist Party of Great Britain, and the leftwing of the Labor Party. The “*second power*” would usurp the “*first power*” which consisted of the government and Parliament. The Soviets accorded preference to the unions and the leftwing of the Labor Party. In the Strategic Plan, these leftist forces would then force the government to create workers’ councils and press for an all-Europe trade union organization modeled on the existing World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). By the early 1980s, the Strategic Plan foresaw that the “*second power*” would be firmly in the saddle of governmental power in London. Thus, the UK would become communist.<sup>2</sup>

Other industrial and military targets would be destroyed by the special forces of the communists. A Soviet occupation force and/or a “*progressive*” British government would then “*settle accounts with the bourgeois leaders.*” In the spring of 1964, KGB Chairman Aleksandr

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<sup>1</sup> Sejna, Jan. We Will Bury You Accessed From:  
[http://www.spiritoftruth.org/We\\_Will\\_Bury\\_You.pdf](http://www.spiritoftruth.org/We_Will_Bury_You.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Lord Chalfont. “How Britain’s Economic Difficulties Help the Soviet Grand Strategy” Times (London) September 1, 1975

Shelepin gave Czech Communist leader Antonin Novotny a list of potentially hostile British leaders in business, politics, and the police/army. The list consisted of leaders of most major political parties. Furthermore, the list had a section which broke down the enemies in the Conservative Party to the constituency level. The lists were compiled by the KGB and the British Communist Party. They were replete with biographical notes and a recommendation of judicial action. These unfortunate British VIPs would either be detained or executed without trial. The most prominent leaders, such as Edward Heath, Sir Alex Douglas-Home, and Harold Wilson were to undergo show trials before their execution.<sup>3</sup>

According to Czech foreign intelligence (HSR) defector Frantisek August, the Soviet KGB advisers in the HSR's British Section ordered the preparation of a list of counterintelligence and intelligence facilities to be secured during a Warsaw Pact invasion of Britain. Lists of hostile persons, such as Members of Parliament (MPs) and journalists, were also to be compiled for immediate arrest upon an occupation of the UK. Soviet advisers to the Czechs estimated that a Soviet invasion force would reach the English Channel in 3 to 5 days.<sup>4</sup>

By the 1970s, the British economy and military posture deteriorated so badly that London quietly expressed grave concerns about the survival of the United Kingdom. Top secret conversations held in 1978 between Prime Minister James Callaghan and his Defense Secretary, Fred Mulley, noted that Britain could not withstand a Soviet attack. The document recounting the conversations noted that *"Air defences would be outweighed because aircraft would be outnumbered and stocks of air defence munitions would sustain operations for only two or three days...The Army would be able to counter the currently assessed Soviet land threat during the initial stages of war but, lacking supporting arms and logistic support, it would be inadequate to deal with any significant threat...In the case of nuclear attack by ballistic missiles there would be no defensive capability, save the indirect defence of our nuclear forces...In the air, the UK would be forced to confront an estimated 200 Soviet bombers with 98 fighters, resulting in destruction to the UK many times worse than that delivered by the German Luftwaffe."* Callaghan wrote that *"Heaven help us if there is a war!"*<sup>5</sup>

In the event of a Soviet attack on Britain, Moscow and its allies were expected to conduct sabotage operations to paralyze a counter-response to the aggression. General Sejna recalled that the Czech Minister of Interior Rudolf Barak observed that the easiest way to ship explosives to Britain was through India, since ships from the British Commonwealth were less vigorously searched than ships from a communist country. In the event of war, Sejna also noted that the Czechs urged the poisoning of the British water supply system especially in the districts populated by the bourgeoisie.<sup>6</sup>

General Jan Sejna reported that strategic targets in Britain, such as the London subways and water supply, were to be sabotaged. Interestingly, the British Parliament Buildings were to

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<sup>3</sup> Sejna, Jan. We Will Bury You Accessed From: [http://www.spiritoftruth.org/We\\_Will\\_Bury\\_You.pdf](http://www.spiritoftruth.org/We_Will_Bury_You.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. "Communist Bloc Intelligence Activities in the United States" (Government Printing Office 1976) page 68.

<sup>5</sup> Bell, Dan. "1970s UK 'Defenceless Against Soviets'" BBC News December 30, 2008 Accessed From: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk/7795497.stm>

<sup>6</sup> Ra'anan, Uri. Hydra of Carnage (Lexington Books 1986) page 577.

be spared the effects of Soviet bombing runs. According to Sejna, the USSR reasoned that “we could make it inoperative through other means.”<sup>7</sup>

There was also evidence which pointed to *Spetsnaz* infiltration of the Greenham Common anti-nuclear groups. Yossef Bodansky alleged: “*The Soviet Union has maintained a secret detachment of female Spetsnaz special forces in the area of Britain’s Greenham Common Air Base since December 1983. ‘Soviet defectors have disclosed that three to six trained agents, from Warsaw Pact and West European countries, including the UK infiltrated women’s protest groups at Greenham Common and were present ‘at all times.’ His report continued to say that ‘There has been a regular rotation of agents to enable a large number to gain field experience. ‘The women agents are trained in camps situated in the Rovno-L’vov-Lutsk area of the Carpathian and the Ural and Volga military districts. They contain mock-ups of elements of the Greenham Common camp like the heavily defended inner defence zone’. There the women are trained to attack the missile sites under war or surprise conditions in a pre-emptive strike. They will act as ‘beacons’ for other Spetsnaz and airborne troops who would be used to attack the missiles in war. ‘These Spetsnaz women receive emergency cash via ‘dead drop.’ when needed or they travel abroad to meet their paymasters. ‘The initial purpose is to incite protesters to mount protests and demonstrations to test the defending forces’ reaction times and to monitor security arrangements and timings of cruise missile convoys leaving Greenham Common. ’*”<sup>8</sup>

Clarke believed that after a Soviet nuclear attack on Britain, Moscow’s forces would commence occupation duties in a 9-12 month period when British resistance would be minimal and radiation levels lower. Clarke also noted that remaining British capital assets would be stripped and removed to augment the Soviet war effort or to assist in Soviet reconstruction. Clarke felt that if the removal of British industry proved impossible or too costly, then the remaining British industries would be harnessed to benefit the Soviet economy similar to the German industries taken over by the Soviets in 1945 and retained in Soviet-occupied German territory. Clarke observed that the Soviets may impose direct rule over the UK. Clarke also expected that Russian would become the official language in the UK alongside English. Education would be completely remodeled on Soviet lines.<sup>9</sup>

Arguably, the Thatcher era of “free market” neo-liberalism failed to fully arrest the decline of the British industrial base, which is a vital sector in any effort to promote a strong defense posture. Thatcherite economic policies stemmed from the pro-free trade, classical liberal tradition of Prime Minister Gladstone, Friedrich von Hayek, and Dr. Milton Friedman. Under Prime Minister Thatcher, monetarist policies allowed the expansion of the financial services industries in the City of London, while the mining and industrial base declined. The Thatcher government’s representatives praised this transition from an industrial to a service and finance-oriented economy. The dangers of deindustrialization and chronic trade deficits were ignored or belittled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson noted that the chronic British trade deficits of the 1980s were simply “noise in the system.” In fact, Britain retained trade deficits on a consistent basis since 1983.<sup>10</sup> Lawson noted before the House of Lords that “there is no

<sup>7</sup> “Parliament to be Spared if Russians Invade” London Times August 11, 1971

<sup>8</sup> “RAF Greenham Common The 1980’s” Accessed From:

<http://www.rafregiment.net/greenham%20common.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Clarke, Magnus. The Nuclear Destruction of Britain (Croom Helm, 1982) pages 237 and 251.

<sup>10</sup> Elliot, Larry and Atkinson, Dan. Going South: Why Britain will have a Third World Economy by 2014 (Palgrave Macmillan 2012) pages 295 and 191.

*adamantine law that says we have to produce as much in the way of manufactures as we consume. If it does turn out that we are relatively more efficient in world terms at providing services than at producing goods then our national interest lies in a surplus of services and a deficit on goods.*"<sup>11</sup>

Such neo-liberal policies compromised Britain's capability to manufacture and extract materials crucial for Britain's defense-related industries. Thatcher's policies did face opposition from the socialistic Labor Party, as to be expected. However, elements of the Conservative Party also viewed Thatcher's neo-liberal economic policies with great concern and even skepticism. Lord Weinstock logically stated in 1985 that: *"What will the service industries be servicing when there is no hardware, no wealth is actually being produced? We will be, probably, servicing the product of wealth by others...we will become a curiosity. I don't think that is what Britain is about. I think that is rubbish."*<sup>12</sup> The Conservative MP Sir Fred Catherwood noted in a speech to the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce *"that to contemplate deindustrialization is to face eventual ruin...we must have a realistic and specific programme for economic recovery; such a programme is at hand, evolved around and within the European Commission."*<sup>13</sup> Jeffrey Simpson observed that: *"...what a price the country has paid. Since she (Thatcher) took office, more than a million jobs have been lost in manufacturing. Put another way, that means one in seven people employed two years ago in manufacturing no longer has a job. Manufacturing output has declined by 17 per cent. In short, the deindustrialization of Britain has not just proceeded apace, it has quickened to a gallop."*<sup>14</sup> Edward Heath was concerned that Thatcher's deindustrialization policies would push the workers further to the Left: *"The great danger is if people leave us and go to the SDP then they may very well put a Labor government in power. We will lose our nuclear deterrent, we are taken out of NATO, we are taken out of the Common Market and more private enterprise is nationalized. That is not what anybody in this conference hall wants."*<sup>15</sup> Such neo-liberal policies paved the way for Great Britain for Soviet/Russian domination through the destruction of London's *"arsenal of democracy"* which would have supplied the needs of the Royal Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the Soviets covertly approached British Conservatives regarding political and economic issues. According declassified Soviet files, the head of the pro-Thatcher Center for Policy Studies Sir Alfred Sherman was reported to have criticized British government social spending to the London Pravda correspondent Arkady Maslennikov in January 1984. Sherman noted that the government was *"going on spending money on the parasitic state sector and branches of the economy which have outlived their time."* Sherman noted to his Soviet contacts that the government should be more decisive in *"cutting funds to the civil service, the bloated and inefficient educational system, and the collapsing National Health Service."* Sherman noted that he favored massive cuts in pensions and unemployment benefits. The Soviets then asked

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<sup>11</sup> Lucas, Michael. Understanding Business: Environments (Routledge, 2005) page 36.

<sup>12</sup> Datta, Madhusudan. The Significance and Growth of the Tertiary Sector (Northern Book Centre 2001) page 2.

<sup>13</sup> Fleet, Kenneth. "Finance and Industry: Community Solution for Thatcher's Second Phase: Focus on Conservative Policy on Eve of Party Conference" The Times (London) October 5, 1985

<sup>14</sup> Simpson, Jeffrey. "Iron Lady's Cure is Deadly in Short Run" The Globe and Mail July 14, 1981

<sup>15</sup> Johnson, Maureen. "Heath Attacks Thatcher's Policies" The Associated Press October 14, 1981

whether this would provoke a social explosion and Sherman noted that “*The unemployed and the lumpen never have been a revolutionary force. If the unemployed get lower benefits, they will be quicker to start looking for work, and they won't turn to political trouble-making. As for the lumpen, coloured people and the Irish, let's face it, the only way to hold them in check is to have enough well armed and properly trained police.*” In order to heighten social tensions and provoke the revolution, the Soviets would desire to groom and support the political ambitions of someone like Sherman, who believed in a harmful “*slash and burn*” neo-liberalism. The Soviets and their British Communist and leftist allies could then use Sherman’s opinions and organize revolutionary actions among the disaffected colored, lumpen-proletarian, and Irish populations. According to the Soviet files, the KGB wanted to determine whether there was any Liberal or Conservative Party MPs which supported an independent British foreign policy. L. A. Parshin, the Counselor at the Soviet Embassy, talked with David Steel at a Soviet reception. The Soviet file regarding this conversation noted that “*D. Steel critically distanced himself from statements by the US deputy secretary of state, L. Eagleburger, about an alleged lack of solidarity by west European countries. The USA, he said, cannot automatically rely on Western European solidarity.*” Sherman was recorded as stating to Maslennikov that the Thatcher government “*has no foreign policy. It only reacts to events.*” Another file noted that the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Viktor Popov, talked with two Conservative Party MPs, Sir Anthony Kershaw and Robert Harvey, at the Soviet Embassy in London on June 6, 1984. Sir Anthony was the Chairman of the Commons All-Party Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs who believed Britain could play a more decisive role in solving East-West problems. The two Conservative MPs believed in closer cooperation with the Soviet Union. The two MPs told Ambassador Popov that “*Great Britain within NATO conducts a foreign policy which is autonomous and independent of the United States.*”<sup>16</sup>

Long after the departure of the Thatcher government in 1990, Britain continued its dependence on other powers for its energy and industrial resources. After Vladimir Putin took over Russia, successive Conservative and Labor governments achieved greater political and economic influence in Britain. In 2013, Great Britain purchased over \$153 billion more in goods from other countries than they sold to them. By 2009, Britain only possessed four coal mines and much of the textile industry was eliminated by the 1980s. By 2005, the Rover Car company plant assets in Birmingham were sold off to the Red Chinese state-owned firm Nanjing Automotive. Great Britain also became a net energy importer since 2000.<sup>17</sup> Oil and natural gas was imported from Russia and the Middle East.<sup>18</sup>

Since the Cold War “*ended*” in 1991, much of the Conservative Party believed that Russia would enter the community of nations and was no longer Marxist or hostile to Western interests. Prime Minister David Cameron paid \$250,000 to the wife of a former minister in the Putin regime and oligarch Mrs. Lubov Chernukhin. This money was deposited into the coffers of the Conservative Party and was used for its election campaigns in March 2015. The British

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<sup>16</sup> Steele, Jonathan. “Thatcherite Footprints in the Archives” The Guardian February 6, 1992 page 9.

<sup>17</sup> Taylor, Adam. “21 Sad Facts About The Deindustrialization Of Britain” Business Insider November 4-5, 2014 Accessed From: <http://www.businessinsider.com/uk-factory-job-loss-oil-2011-11?op=1>

<sup>18</sup> Elliot, Larry and Atkinson, Dan. Going South: Why Britain will have a Third World Economy by 2014 (Palgrave Macmillan 2012) page 55.



Electoral Commission reported that the Conservative Party received \$1.5 million in donations from wealthy Russian oligarchs in 2013.

Russian oligarchs and regime officials deposited massive amounts of money in London, which became known as “*Londongrad*.” Putin mocked London as the location where “*the oligarchs have bought Chelsea*.” Roman Abramovich became the owner of the top soccer club in Britain, while another oligarch, Evgeny Lebedev, became the owner of The Independent and the Evening Standard, along with a London-based television station. In 2013, one in ten homes in London was snapped up by Russian oligarchs, including the former director of the state-owned airline Aeroflot. The British government granted visas to 433 Russians who invested more than \$1.5 million in the British economy. A House of Commons committee revealed that Britain maintained 285 arms contracts with Russia worth more than \$200 million. The Russian oil giant Rosneft held 20% control of British Petroleum.

Despite pressure from MPs and the press, Prime Minister Cameron and his Foreign Minister William Hague slowed investigations into the murder of the defecting FSB agent Alexander Litvinenko. After the Russian annexation of Crimea, one of Prime Minister Cameron’s Foreign Ministry advisers was caught carrying a position paper which stated that Britain “*should not, for now, support trade sanctions*.” Columnist Ben Judah wrote that “*Britain is ready to betray the United States to protect the City of London’s hold on dirty Russian money*.”<sup>19</sup>

Elements of the British labor union movement contained hardcore pro-Soviet collaborators within its ranks. Arguably, some could have cooperated with a Soviet occupation of Britain by disciplining and purging the anti-communists from the organized labor movement. Furthermore, British collaborators in the labor union movement could have conceivably imposed an iron-handed rule over the working class by speeding up production in plants in a Soviet-occupied UK. Labor union leaders such as Arthur Scargill called for an outright communist dictatorship. Scargill stated “*We are fighting a class war and you don’t fight a war with sticks... You fight a war with the weapons that are going to win it. I believe that the only way you are going to get workers’ control in the real sense is to take into control society itself*.”<sup>20</sup> Scargill also had very strong relations with the Soviet Union. He received money from the USSR and Libya to finance his strikes in the coal pits during the mid-1980s.<sup>21</sup>

Other pro-Soviet moles within the labor union movement in Britain were Jack Jones (Code named by the Soviets DREAM-Transport and General Workers’ Union) and Ray Buckton (Code named by the Soviets Bartoc-Train Driver’s Union). They were found to have passed information on influential personalities in the British trade union movement to the Soviet Embassy. Jim Slater of the Seaman’s Union and Lord Richard Briginshaw of the Printer’s Union were also leaders of the mass strikes during the 1960s and 1970s. They also cooperated with the KGB. Labor Members of Parliament were also found to be actively collaborating with Soviet

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<sup>19</sup> MacShane, Denis. “London-grad: British Capital Under Russian Influence” The Globalist August 11, 2014 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobalist.com/london-grad-under-how-much-russian-influence-is-the-british-capital/>

<sup>20</sup> Winder, David. “Striking British Miners’ Leftist Connections” Christian Science Monitor November 28, 1984 page 1.

<sup>21</sup> Lewis, Jason. “How Scargill Begged the Kremlin to Fund Miners’ Fight with Thatcher” Mail on Sunday April 15, 2007 page 46 and “Scargill ‘Accepted Libyan Money’ in Miners’ Strike” The Advertiser July 12, 1990

diplomats and KGB agents. Former KGB officer and Embassy staffer Mikhail Lyubimov recalled that: “*We had a plan that if the Labour party came to power it would be a great advantage to Russia.*”<sup>22</sup>

British trade union leaders visited East Germany as the guests of the state-run union. They were taken on a bus trip from their luxury hotel to a showpiece housing estate where pretty streams divided the apartments.<sup>23</sup>

Soviet interests in the British Labor Party stemmed from the times of earliest days of the Bolshevik Revolution. Lenin told the British Communists to support the Labor Party “*as the rope supports the hanged man.*” The British Communists influenced the Labor Party through planting members in the National Executive Committee and trade unions. Covert communists also exerted influence through their card votes at Labor Party conferences and influencing Labor MPs.<sup>24</sup> Famed British socialist Harold Laski underscored the pro-Soviet mood of the Labor Party when he noted in 1937 that “*are we not all, as socialists, friends of the Soviet Union, even if we are also critics?*”<sup>25</sup>

In 1955, the MI5 secured 55,000 files on secret British Communists. This MI5 operation also revealed that 31 serving MPs were on the list of secret British Communists. Several top trade union leaders were also secret party members who took their orders from Moscow.<sup>26</sup> However, the Soviets were clearly irritated by British labor union leaders that were strong anti-communists. Sejna noted that Khrushchev stated “*If communism were to triumph Gaitskell*”<sup>27</sup> *would be among the first to be shot outside the Houses of Parliament as a traitor to the working class.*”<sup>28</sup>

However, the bacillus of détente seeped into the British Labor Party and sapped its anti-communism. The Soviets welcomed the decision of the Labor Party Conference of 1973 to abolish the proscribed list of communist front groups that Labor Party members were forbidden to join. Resolutions supporting unilateral disarmament were passed by the Labor Party in 1972 and 1973.<sup>29</sup>

The British allies of the Soviets also planned actions in concert with other European labor unions to cripple the economies of the NATO countries. In 1975, MI5 also infiltrated a meeting of communist trade union leaders from Britain and Europe on how to disrupt industries within a 5 year period. This meeting was located in West Germany. This Moscow-sponsored meeting decided that the car industry was most vulnerable for sabotage.<sup>30</sup>

By the 1980s, powerful elements of the Labor Party fought Thatcher’s laudable efforts to re-arm the British Armed Services with conventional and strategic weapons. The policies of the Labor Party in the 1980s clearly would have degraded Britain’s defense posture and concurrently transform the country into a stalwart socialist state. The Statement on Defense and Security for

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<sup>22</sup> Leppard, David. “With Smiles and Cash” Sunday Times February 19, 1995

<sup>23</sup> Chittenden, Maurice. “Western ‘Defector’ Who Saw the Light; Trade Unions and Eastern Europe Reform” The Sunday Times (London) January 14 1990

<sup>24</sup> Pincher, Chapman. The Secret Offensive (St. Martin’s Press: NY 1985) page 16.

<sup>25</sup> Lilleker, Darren G. Against the Cold War (I.B.Tauris, 2004) page 205.

<sup>26</sup> Pincher, Chapman. The Secret Offensive (St. Martin’s Press: NY 1985) page 169.

<sup>27</sup> Gaitskill was a strong anti-communist unionist and Labor Party member.

<sup>28</sup> Pincher, Chapman. The Secret Offensive (St. Martin’s Press: NY 1985) page 243.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, page 16.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, page 186.

Britain formulated in advance of the 1984 Labor Party Annual Conference by the National Executive Committee called for the:

- 1) Elimination of the Polaris submarines.
- 2) Cancellation of the Trident program.
- 3) Decommissioning of nuclear weapons used by British forces in West Germany.
- 4) Refusal to introduce neutron bombs in Britain.
- 5) Removal of all Cruise missiles from the UK.
- 6) Expulsion of the US submarine base at Holy Loch.
- 7) Removal of all USAF F-111 airbases in the UK.
- 8) Phasing out of both Warsaw Pact and NATO.
- 9) Supported the nuclear freeze.
- 10) Opposition to SDI.
- 11) The eventual dissolution of NATO would be replaced by “*protection of our national interests through the United Nations.*”<sup>31</sup>

Labor Party MPs and government officials who maintained close relations or contacts with the Soviet Embassy included Neil Kinnock, Michael Foot, and Dennis Healey. Based on the enthusiastic pro-Soviet sentiments exhibited by elements of the Labor Party, it is quite possible that Moscow could have drawn collaborationists from this camp in the event of a Warsaw Pact occupation. Copies of Soviet diplomatic telegrams marked “*secret*” and “*top secret*” dated from 1979 to 1985 indicated close cooperation between Labor MPs and the Soviets. Neil Kinnock had several meetings with Soviet Embassy officials where he denounced Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher’s government for allowing the United States to station nuclear missiles in Britain. Michael Foot openly believed that Britain should scrap its nuclear weapons completely and unilaterally.<sup>32</sup> Ron Brown admitted having a relationship with KGB official (later defector) Oleg Gordievsky in the 1980s.<sup>33</sup> Labor MP Bob Edwards received a Soviet medal for passing NATO secrets to them.<sup>34</sup>

Labor MP James Lamond was one of the most slavish apologists for the Soviet Union and their allies. He was a vice president of the World Peace Council, president of the British Peace Assembly, and a founder of the Britain-East German Friendship Society. Lamond was also an apologist for the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.<sup>35</sup> While visiting the Soviet Union in 1980, Lamond even claimed that Moscow posed no threat whatsoever to world peace. He stated: “*The Soviet Union has no aggressive intentions towards any other country and...I am firmly convinced that in reality there is no Soviet threat. The Soviet Union does not have any aggressive aspirations with regard to other countries. On the contrary, it has submitted very many specific proposals directed at improving relations between States and at cessation of the arms race and the holding of talks on the reduction of armaments. But all these proposals remain unanswered. Moreover, our newspapers are either silent about them, or, if they report them, then they do it very sparingly and unintelligibly. I am sure that ultimately the question of*

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid, pages 7-10.

<sup>32</sup> “Kinnock ‘Secret’ Out” Herald Sun February 3, 1992

<sup>33</sup> Pierce, Andrew. “Deselected Labour MP Admits Secret Dealings With KGB” The Times December 26, 1994

<sup>34</sup> Leppard, David. “Cream of the Left on KGB Target List” Sunday Times February 19, 1995

<sup>35</sup> Roth, Andrew. “Obituary: James Lamond: Leftwing MP Whose Penchant for Peace was seen as Pro-Soviet” Guardian December 21, 2007 page 38.



*curbing the arms race will be resolved in a positive manner, because on this depends the peaceful future of mankind.*"<sup>36</sup> James Lamond and two other Labor MPs, James Parry and Ron Brown, also attended meetings of the Friends of Afghanistan, which supported the Soviet puppet communist party ruling Kabul.<sup>37</sup>

Lamond noted that *"the danger the Soviet Union represented to us was grossly exaggerated."* Lamond noted further that *"If the Soviet Union disappeared as an enemy and there was subsequent pressure on the United States, Britain, and other countries to reduce the amount spent on defense, a fresh enemy would have to be created."* Lamond helped develop the Scottish branch of the CND and was a member of the Anglo-Soviet Parliamentary Group. He referred to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as *"the alleged Soviet invasion."* Lamond supported the creation of the Afghan Peace Council, which was controlled by the Babrak Karmal government's foreign ministry. Lamond's trips to the USSR were paid by the Soviet-funded World Peace Council.<sup>38</sup>

Another pro-Soviet Labor MP Frank Allaun felt that Gorbachev's actions ended the Cold War, and lamented the alleged weakening of the command economy structures under glasnost. He concluded that *"I was convinced as I am today that the Soviet people and their government did not want war."* Allaun stated that *"I do believe that the collapse of the Soviet Union has set back hopes of a socialist world, at least for a time."* Allaun visited the USSR during the 1930s, which resulted in the enhancement of his already pro-Soviet sympathies. Allaun stated *"for the less spent on the military the more money there would be for housing."* Allaun also frequently published articles in the Morning Star, the newspaper of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Allaun opposed a rearmed West Germany.<sup>39</sup>

In 1959, Labor MP Swingler told the Labor Party Conference that goal of the Victory for Socialism Vision was the achievement of *"a classless society"* and *"a planned economy in Britain."* He also called for disarmament, full employment, and continuation of nationalized industries. MP Stan Newens was originally influenced by the pro-Soviet Konni Zilliacus. Newens was also a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party. He helped organize pro-Cuban, pro-North Vietnamese, and anti-Suez demonstrations in the UK. Newens believed that the UK should become a non-aligned socialist nation. He called for the widespread nationalization of industries and the imposition of industrial democracy along the lines recommended by the Trotskyite Communist elements in the Labor Party. Newens praised the role of the USSR in the Third World and called for the development of a Socialist Europe that was independent of the United States and allegedly the USSR. Newens developed close relations with Ceausescu's Romania. He established positive working relationship with Romania's representatives in London. Newens was initially invited to the Romanian Embassy once Bucharest learned of the Labor MP's interest in Ceausescu's policies. Newens met with Ceausescu, who then convinced Newens that Romania was allegedly *"independent"* of the USSR. Newens noted that Romania was *"the model of a communist country which is both socialist and fully independent."* Newens called NATO a *"potential death trap"* and excused the Warsaw Pact as a defensive union spurred on by the aggressive actions of the United States.

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<sup>36</sup> "Labour MP James Lamond's Moscow Radio Interview: 'No Soviet Threat'" Moscow Home Service October 11, 1980

<sup>37</sup> "British Labour MPs Attend Meeting to Support DRA" Kabul Home Service October 20, 1982

<sup>38</sup> Lilleker, Darren G. Against the Cold War (I.B.Tauris, 2004) pages 185-197.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid*, pages 125-133.

Newens also excused the imposition of totalitarianism in the USSR as a reaction to the encirclement by the capitalist powers and the foreign support provided to the White (Volunteer) Army. Newens praised Gorbachev for allegedly ending the Cold War, yet criticized the Soviet dictator for allegedly introducing too many market mechanisms within the communist system. Newens also supported North Vietnam, Cuba, and Sandinista Nicaragua.<sup>40</sup>

During a 1977 visit to the Soviet Union, Alex Kitson noted: *"I am pleased to visit a country where the situation differs from that in my own, where there is no unemployment and one can see a consistent rise in the standard of living of common workers."* Kitson noted that *"I'd sooner have colleagues in the Communist Party than in the Conservative Party any day."* Kitson admired the system of Soviet economic planning. He also met with Brezhnev and left with gifts from the USSR. Kitson served as the Vice President of the Soviet front World Peace Council.<sup>41</sup>

Labor MP William Wilson championed British recognition of East Germany. He also served as a member of pro-Soviet friendship societies. Within Parliament, Wilson fought for expanded British trade with Eastern Europe. Wilson also maintained close friendships with officials at the Soviet Embassy. Wilson argued that capitalism was a *"profit making, poverty making, war making, anti-democratic system of society."* He felt that capitalism should be replaced by a state-owned system based on workers' control. Wilson became a member of the British-GDR Friendship Society. In the 1970s, he also campaigned for the admission of North Korea to the UN in the 1970s and increased trade relations with Albania in the year 1980. During a visit to East Germany in February 1967, Wilson alleged the SED built a prosperous society. Wilson met with Soviet diplomats at a British-Soviet Friendship Society dinner.<sup>42</sup>

George Galloway was a Labor MP who supported communist and socialist governments in Angola, Nicaragua, Iraq (under Saddam Hussein), Cuba, and Afghanistan. In 1989, Galloway also supported a resolution which called for the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea on the grounds that the American presence threatened North Korea. In 1990 Galloway also raised 150,000 pounds for the British Communist Party newspaper Morning Star.<sup>43</sup>

Labor MP Ron Brown's profound dislike of the Conservatives led him to throw eggs at Prime Minister Thatcher in 1982. Brown also supported the Qaddafi dictatorship in Libya. Scargill served as a courier transporting money from Libya to striking mineworkers. Brown also developed links with the Afghan government of Babrak Karmal. His 1981 visit to Afghanistan was sponsored by the Soviet Embassy. Brown pleaded Karmal's case in Parliament: *"we are talking about world peace, does that not matter, or does militarism cloud every mind in the House?"* Brown also served as a trade agent for North Korea. For examples he acted as a conduit between British companies such as Virgin Trading Company and Highland Distillers and the communist government in Pyongyang. Brown believed that the USSR was a socialist state. He viewed Anglo-American anti-Sovietism as a deception contrived for the benefit of the capitalist class.<sup>44</sup>

There is some specific evidence which implicated certain high level Labor Party leaders as potential collaborationists in the even of a Soviet occupation or pro-Moscow takeover of

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<sup>40</sup>Ibid, pages 133-149.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid, pages 187-205.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid, pages 193-205.

<sup>43</sup>Lewis, Julian. "'Rather Hard' on George Galloway" The Times January 26, 1994

<sup>44</sup>Lilleker, Darren G. Against the Cold War (I.B.Tauris, 2004) pages 202-205.

Britain. At meetings in London and Moscow, Labour Party General Secretary Ron Hayward admitted to high level Soviet official Chernyaev that he was dedicated to the implementation of a “*genuine socialist government*” in Britain. Chernyaev noted that Hayward believed that he needed to “*break the Labour Cabinet.*” Hayward, as the new dictator, would have referred to himself as the “*party leader.*” Hayward informed the Soviets that he wanted to nurture a cadre of young covert communists within the Labor Party to prepare for Red rule. Hayward boasted to Chernyaev that “*I am the first Labour leader in British history who is not afraid to come out alongside Communists with the same agenda.*”<sup>45</sup>

Other Labor Party bodies displayed propensities for totalitarian-type of rule. Local governmental bodies such as the municipal Labor Party councils could conceivably cooperate with a Soviet occupation force in Britain. After all, they shared a common political culture. Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, noted that “*I know that people living and working under these Labour councils live in fear. Mrs. McGoldrick may have been reinstated. But other teachers are scared. They think they are being watched by spies. They are afraid that chance remarks might lose them their jobs. I am told that people dare not speak out for fear of what might happen to them and their families. It is more like Poland or East Germany: the knock on the door in the middle of the night. It is totalitarian, intolerant, anti-democratic and it employs fear to control people.*”<sup>46</sup> Greater London Council (GLC) Chairman Ken Livingstone noted in an interview with GDR Radio that “*the USA was the major world aggressor and this had forced the USSR into a defensive posture...the US ruling class should be overthrown.*”<sup>47</sup>

The Soviets and their allies sought to influence British politicians on the Left and Right into supporting policies favorable to Moscow, East Berlin, et al. Such influence operations would also serve to neutralize the anti-communist intellectual, security, and military forces in Britain. In a 1976 statement to the Central Committee Department of Foreign Information, Horst Brasch of East Germany noted that the “*foreign friendship movement*” in Western countries was for “*mobilizing social forces*” in support of détente, to highlight the GDR’s support for peace and the achievements of socialism, and to develop contacts with “*target groups*” outside the area of traditional GDR supporters. These “*target groups*” included unionists, established politicians, churches, peace, women’s and students groups.<sup>48</sup> A 1975 SED<sup>49</sup> Politburo document noted the important task of cultivating the “*Left development*” of the British workers movement and the

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<sup>45</sup>Reid, Sue. “How the Kremlin Hijacked Labour: Diary of a Kremlin Insider Reveals the Hold Soviets Had Over Labour Politicians” Mail Online November 5, 2009 Accessed From:<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1225637/How-Kremlin-hijacked-Labour-Diary-Kremlin-insider-reveals-hold-Soviets-Labour-politicians.html>

<sup>46</sup>“Parliament: Some Labour Councils ‘Just Like Eastern Bloc’”The Times (London) November 19 1986

<sup>47</sup>“GDR Radio Interviews Ray Buckton, Ken Livingstone” Voice of the German Democratic Republic July 3, 1982

<sup>48</sup>LaPorte, Norman. Friendly Enemies: Britain and the GDR 1949-1990(Berghahn Books 2010) pages 180-181.

<sup>49</sup>SED was the acronym for the ruling communist party in East Germany, the Socialist Unity Party.

Labor Party. This “*Left development*” was the force which drove the Labor Government towards a “*realistic attitude*” towards the East Bloc.<sup>50</sup>

The first official East German Embassy in the UK was headed by Ambassador Karl Heinz Kern. He forged political contacts which ranged from Conservatives to the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB). Kern found Conservatives easier to work with, despite their ideological anti-communism. He found that the Conservatives were more interested in promoting business and possessed concerns about the potential of a re-united Germany. The Embassy provided funding to the CPGB and the Britain-GDR Society. A unit of East German Foreign Intelligence (HVA) was also based at the East German Embassy.<sup>51</sup>

Between 1975 and 1981, the SED sent delegations to the Labor Party’s annual congresses. Ambassador Kern noted that these forums provided avenues for East Germany to forge new contacts. Neal Ascherson recalled leftwing Labor MPs “*congratulating the People’s Police for their steadfast defense of the Berlin Wall*” at the Potsdam Discussions of the 1970s. An East German Embassy report on the attitudes of official British circles (circa 1986) reported that the communist state commanded a degree of respect for its social achievements, strong economy, and a stable state. In November 1987, Britain-GDR Society (BGS) official John Kotz stated that “*the GDR at the moment is just about the most successful country in Europe*” in light of rising living standards and no unemployment. In October 1989, GDR Ambassador Joachim Mitdank noted at a BGS event which celebrated the 40th anniversary of East Germany: “*The GDR has arrived. It has become an advanced industrial economy testifying to the vitality of socialism. It ranks today among the ten leading industrial nations of the world.*”<sup>52</sup>

Peace movements such as the CND were also aligned with the Soviet Union. They possessed an extreme bias against US efforts to build up British defenses. CND and many other major British peace groups militantly opposed the stationing of US troops and strategic weapons on British soil. It was known that CND officials met with Soviet and East German officials and diplomats.<sup>53</sup> CND was also known to be close to the East German Peace Council.<sup>54</sup> In 1984, CND official Joan Ruddock met with East German Ambassador Gerhard Lindner. During this meeting both Lindner and Ruddock found themselves in agreement on issues affecting peace in the world.<sup>55</sup> Bruce Kent of CND was interviewed by East German Radio about nuclear weapons and defense policies. Not unexpectedly, Kent denounced the West.<sup>56</sup> The East German Peace Council President Werner Rumpel developed contacts with the CND. Meetings took place at the East German Embassy and CND offices between Rumpel and Bruce Kent, Joan Ruddock, and Beresford. Rumpel exploited the anti-US feelings of CND. In 1987, a CND report noted that the SED was pursuing “*Glasnost with a German face.*” The Stasi identified Kent and Ruddock as

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<sup>50</sup> LaPorte, Norman. Friendly Enemies: Britain and the GDR 1949-1990 (Berghahn Books 2010) page 214.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid pages 170-171.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid pages 227-240.

<sup>53</sup> “CND Delegation in Moscow” Soviet Television September 25, 1985

<sup>54</sup> “Visitors: German Democratic Republic” East German News Agency February 6, 1988

<sup>55</sup> “British CND Delegation Received at GDR Embassy” East German News Agency December 13, 1984

<sup>56</sup> “CND Leader Interviewed on GDR Radio” Voice of the GDR December 30, 1980 and “Bruce Kent Interviewed on East German Radio” Radio GDR Home Service January 2, 1984

elements sympathetic to East Germany who fought against rightwing elements within the CND.<sup>57</sup>

In September 1984, Joan Ruddock, CND Chairman, noted in the Morning Star that *“the threat comes from the United States having made Europe the front line in its conflict with the Soviet Union.”* In December 1983, John Cox, CND Vice-President, stated in Communist Focus that *“I believe that our work in destroying the big lie’ about the Soviet threat is one of the most important things we do.”* Sally Davison, former CND National Organizer, noted in a June 1982 interview on Radio Moscow that *“...the Soviet Government is in favour of peace...”* John Cox, CND Vice-President, stated to the Morning Star in January 1985 that *“The consistent stand of CND for unilateral nuclear disarmament and withdrawal from NATO has been won by working as Communists in a principled non-sectarian way.”* Incredibly, Gary Lefley, the CND General Secretary, noted in Straight Left in May 1982 that *“the Soviet Union has never welshed on any treaty obligation in its 65-year history. No, rather it is our membership of NATO which involves us in plans to initiate global war.”* A former CND Chairman Marjorie Thompson broke with CND’s pro-Soviet positions and recounted that *“she was driven close to a nervous breakdown by efforts of communists in the organisation to undermine her.”*<sup>58</sup> CND supporters organized the escape from prison the convicted Soviet spy George Blake, on the grounds that he was a *“prisoner of war.”*<sup>59</sup>

Former CND supporter John Braine noted that *“Despite its great protestations of political impartiality. CND is about as independent of the Soviet line as a ventriloquist’s dummy. Indeed it provides a textbook example of the way in which Communists involved in any movement will take over.”* The London Daily Telegraph estimated that 25% of the CND’s council were members of the Communist Party. Robert Porter wrote in the Daily Mail that *“at least seven CND leaders are either card-carrying Communists or sympathizers. Leading British Communist have used CND platforms to attack the U.S. and defend the Soviet Union.”* Britain’s Defense Minister, Geoffrey Pattie, noted that *“A straight-forward ‘Make Britain Weaker’ movement would set nowhere. But a CND movement designed to do exactly the same thing commands support because many people are so worried about the danger of war that they refuse to think through the consequences of their actions.”*<sup>60</sup>

Services CND members interviewed John Stanleigh, while John Hoof was interviewed by Radio GDR correspondent Knut Hennsler in 1984. Services CND mobilized ex-military soldiers and officers against nuclear weapons and consequently British efforts to strengthen their armed forces.<sup>61</sup>

Some former British military officers also joined with the pro-Soviet elements of the peace movement. Brig. Gen. Michael Harbottle was involved in the Soviet and East German-

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<sup>57</sup> LaPorte, Norman. Friendly Enemies: Britain and the GDR 1949-1990 (Berghahn Books 2010) page 274.

<sup>58</sup> “Yes, the CND Was Pro-Soviet” Sunday Telegraph October 3, 1999 Accessed From: [http://www.julianlewis.net/press\\_detail.php?id=108](http://www.julianlewis.net/press_detail.php?id=108)

<sup>59</sup> “Soviet Stooges Concealed in CND Clothes” Sunday Times January 15, 1989 Accessed From: [http://www.julianlewis.net/press\\_detail.php?id=45](http://www.julianlewis.net/press_detail.php?id=45)

<sup>60</sup> “New Nuke Hysteria” AIM Report May A 1982 Accessed From: [http://www.aim.org/publications/aim\\_report/1982/05a.html#6](http://www.aim.org/publications/aim_report/1982/05a.html#6)

<sup>61</sup> “GDR Correspondent’s Interview With British Ex-Servicemen” BBC Summary of World Broadcasts March 1, 1984

controlled Generals for Peace and Disarmament (GPD), which was a collection of former NATO generals who were anti-US leftists. Gunter Bohnsack, formerly of the Stasi, stated that the GPD was “*conceived, organised and financed by the Stasi...This created a real power that was in line with Moscow’s ideas...and we always controlled this through our intelligence services in Moscow and East Berlin.*”<sup>62</sup> In 1986, GPD held a premiere for the film “*Die Generale*” in East Berlin. Present alongside East German dictator Erich Honecker were the following NATO ex-generals who turned pro-Soviet: “*Michael Harbottle (Britain); Gert Bastian (FRG); Johan Christie (Norway); Nino Pasti (Italy); Georgios Koumanakos (Greece) and Francisco da Costa Gomes (Portugal).*”<sup>63</sup> Brig. Gen. Harbottle served as an apologist for Soviet rearmament and military buildups. While on Czech Radio, Harbottle “*condemned the deployment of new US first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe as disrupting the military balance and destabilizing the situation in Europe. From the military point of view, the counter-measures of the Warsaw Pact countries were understandable.*”<sup>64</sup>

The British-Soviet Friendship Society (BSFS) was formed in 1927. It was affiliated with the British Peace Committee which was renamed the British Peace Assembly. It was linked with the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, which was formed by the old COMINTERN. By the 1980s, the BSFS had 3,000 members. It engaged in visits to the USSR and maintained strong links with the Soviet Embassy in London. BSFS events were attended by Soviet Embassy officials, including the Ambassador. The British Peace Committee (BPC) was formed in 1948 after the convening of the World Congress of Intellectuals in Communist Poland. It was the British affiliate of the World Peace Council. It launched activities directed at cultural organizations and artists. Prime Minister Atlee noted that the BPC was “*...an offshoot of the WPC, an instrument of the Politburo: more than ninety per cent of the members of its permanent committee are known to be communists or fellow travelers.*” In 1980, the BPC became the British Peace Assembly. The BPA arranged peace delegations to travel to the USSR.<sup>65</sup>

Indirect and direct Soviet subsidies for the Communist Party of Great Britain continued until 1990. Its program, The British Road to Socialism, envisaged that communism could come to power in the UK through parliamentary means. The trade unions would be utilized by the Communist Party to push the Labor Party towards communism. Under this plan, the Communist Party would become a part of the Labor Party through infiltration and influence operations. This alliance would support The Alternative Economic and Political Strategy. The Alternative Economic and Political Strategy called for massive nationalization of industries, confiscatory taxation of the wealthy, withdrawal from all Western alliances, and a pro-Soviet foreign policy. A breakaway faction of the British Communist Party developed into the New Communist Party (NCP). The NCP were nicknamed the “*tankies*” for their staunch support of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Other British Leftists believed that the NCP was funded by Czechoslovak intelligence during the 1980s. There were reports that the NCP provided Czech intelligence with information about leftist rivals in Britain. The NCP supported other communist regimes such as

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<sup>62</sup> Lewis, Julian. “Obituary: Brigadier Michael Harbottle” Independent May 28, 1997 page 16.

<sup>63</sup> “Visitors; GDR” East German News Agency September 29, 1986

<sup>64</sup> “Czechoslovak Radio’s Interview With Brigadier Michael Harbottle” Prague Home Service February 9, 1984

<sup>65</sup> Rose, Clive. The Soviet Propaganda Network (Pinter Publishers 1988) pages 245-248.



North Korea and Yugoslavia.<sup>66</sup> Another source indicated that the NCP received funding from Czechoslovakia during the period from 1977 to late 1989. After Czech funding dried up, Ethiopia funded the NCP until mid-1991. The NCP also praised Saddam Hussein as a “*great revolutionary*” and the “*non-capitalist*” development of the Iraqi economy. It also supported the anti-Gorbachev coup of August 1991. The NCP then supported North Korea and Communist China. The NCP developed open ties with the ruling communist parties of both nations.<sup>67</sup>

The Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP) was a Trotskyite communist party which was allied with pro-Soviet Libya and Iraq. The WRP received funds from Arab regimes and the PLO from 1975 until at least 1983. The WRP through Gerry Healy, Alex Mitchell, Corin and Vanessa Redgrave, established an intelligence relationship with Libya. The WRP gathered information on Jews in the British media, politics, and business. The WRP also received more than 19,000 pounds from Iraq for spying on dissident Iraqis in Britain. This information was turned over to the Iraqi Embassy in London. The WRP also had ties with the Libyan People’s Bureau in London.<sup>68</sup> In July 1978, the Iraqi media quoted the British Workers’ Revolutionary Party (WRP) in condemning the “*rightists’ British information media*” campaign against Iraqi diplomats.<sup>69</sup>

Both Labor and Conservative Party delegations met with the Arab Ba’th Socialist Party of Iraq during the 1980s. The Conservatives sought business deals with Saddam’s Socialist dictatorship, while the Laborites admired Iraq’s collectivist system. In July 1980, delegations from the British Conservative and Labor Parties met with Baha ad-Din Ahmad deputy speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly. They included Robert Hicks and Cyril Townsend, Conservative MPs and David Watkins and Robert Leatherland, Labor MPs.<sup>70</sup> In March 1984, delegations from the British Conservative and Labor Parties met with Na’im Haddad head of the Iraqi National Assembly.<sup>71</sup> An article titled Saddam’s Admirers on the British Left noted that “*Certainly after 1991 it (Iraq) targeted respectable Labourite leftists as its best hope. I had several offers of freebie trips to Iraq (none mediated by Galloway) in the late 1980s and early 1990s when I was a journalist on Tribune. I did not take up the offers: others did.*”<sup>72</sup>

The Communist Party of Great Britain continued to maintained ties with the international communist bloc even after 1991. The Communist Party of Great Britain maintained ties with the ruling communist dictatorships in Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Red China, and Venezuela. It also was an integral component of the Cuba Solidarity Campaign and the Venezuelan Solidarity Campaign. Delegations from the PLO, CPUSA, and the French Communist Party attended a

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<sup>66</sup> Mosbacher, Mike. “British Communist Movement and Moscow” Political Notes Number 127 1996 Accessed From: <http://www.libertarian.co.uk/sites/default/lanotepdf/polin127.pdf>

<sup>67</sup> “Searchlight and the New Communist Party” Lobster Magazine Issue 28 December 1994 Accessed From: <http://www.lobster-magazine.co.uk/issue28.php>

<sup>68</sup> “Revolution betrayed-the Workers Revolutionary Party and Iraq” Accessed From: <http://libcom.org/library/revolution-betrayed-wrp-iraq>

<sup>69</sup> “Baghdad Cites British Paper on Campaign Against Iraq” Baghdad Voice of the Masses July 31, 1978

<sup>70</sup> “British Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Baghdad” INA July 29, 1980

<sup>71</sup> “National Assembly Speaker Receives British Delegation” INA March 17, 1984

<sup>72</sup> “Saddam’s Admirers on the British Left-1” Accessed From: [http://libsoc.blogspot.com/2003\\_04\\_01\\_archive.html](http://libsoc.blogspot.com/2003_04_01_archive.html)

Communist Party of Great Britain event in 2006.<sup>73</sup> The Communist Party of Great Britain-Marxist Leninist (CPGB-ML) maintained close ties with Islamist Iran, Qaddafi's Libya, Baathist Socialist Syria, Red China, Cuba, Venezuela, the Russian Federation, Zimbabwe, North Korea, and Vietnam. The CPGB-ML maintained particularly close ties to the Chinese Embassy in London.<sup>74</sup> In 2012, the CPGB-ML asserted that *"It would seem that Putin is standing firmly against the Russian bourgeoisie accepting to be vassals to the West."*<sup>75</sup> Leading figures of the Communist Party of Great Britain successor organization Democratic Left was heavily involved in campaigns of support for communist Cuba. The splinter Communist Party of Britain (CPB) retained a very pro-Soviet position after its formation in 1988. The CPB was supportive of Cuba and the increasing power of Gennady Zyuganov's Communist Party of the Russian Federation. In fact, the CPB dispatched *"work brigades"* to Cuba. It is more than likely that Castro planted agents within these CPB *"work brigades."* It also welcomed the communist-dominated ANC regimes in South Africa.<sup>76</sup>

Some British scholars also maintained ties with the Soviet Embassy in London. Professor Fred Halliday was one such scholar. Colonel Yuri Kobaladze found Halliday's information useful for KGB analysis.<sup>77</sup> Perhaps the Soviets found Halliday an ideologically compatible contact, in light of his leftwing views. Accuracy in Media Report noted that Halliday was *"one of the few Westerners that the Soviets permitted to enter Afghanistan to report on the war. In 1981, he reported that the Soviets were playing a positive role in Afghanistan. In a 1982 article he explained this saying, 'The guerrilla forces threatening to seize power in Afghanistan were feudal and clerical in ideology, fighting for a return to social conditions that have kept the Afghan people crouched in untold backwardness and misery.' Those who know Halliday describe him as being on the extreme left fringe of the New Left movement and as a defender of Qaddafi as well as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."*<sup>78</sup>

While the British neo-Nazis were anti-communist, they maintained ties with pro-Soviet states in the Middle East. All of the neo-fascist, neo-Nazi groups in Great Britain adhered to a collectivist economic ideology. In this area, neo-Nazis and communists had a similar spiritual-ideological basis and temperament that the state was supreme and the individual were its servants. It is not uncommon for Nazis to become communists and *vice versa*. In the event of a communist takeover of Britain, it would not be surprising if neo-Nazis joined the forces of the Left.

<sup>73</sup> "Communist Party of Great Britain" Accessed From:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist\\_Party\\_of\\_Great\\_Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Great_Britain)

<sup>74</sup> "Communist Party of Great Britain Marxist-Leninist" Accessed From:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist\\_Party\\_of\\_Great\\_Britain\\_\(Marxist%E2%80%93Leninist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Great_Britain_(Marxist%E2%80%93Leninist)) AND "October Revolution: beacon lighting the way forward for all humanity" Proletarian Online Issue 33 December 2009 Accessed From: <http://www.cpgb-ml.org/index.php?secName=proletarian&subName=display&art=571>

<sup>75</sup> "Russian Elections Displease the West" Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist) Accessed From: <http://blog.cpgb-ml.org/tag/vladimir-putin/>

<sup>76</sup> Mosbacher, Mike. "British Communist Movement and Moscow" Political Notes Number 127 1996 Accessed From: <http://www.libertarian.co.uk/sites/default/lanotepdf/polin127.pdf>

<sup>77</sup> Leppard, David. "With Smiles and Cash" Sunday Times February 19, 1995

<sup>78</sup> "Notes From the Editor's Cuff" AIM Report February A 1989 Accessed From: [http://www.aim.org/publications/aim\\_report/1989/02a.html](http://www.aim.org/publications/aim_report/1989/02a.html)

After World War II, former British Union of Fascists and National Socialists (BUFNS) leader Oswald Mosley formed the Union Movement (UM). It propounded an Europeanist form of British fascism. In 1973, the Union Movement promoted the concept of the “*siege-economy*” as a transitory step in its effort to impose fascism. The UM also promoted the concept of an “*Economic General Staff*” to rule over the British economy. The UM supported the concept of “*European Socialism*” in its long-range plan for a continental economy. Mosley supported worker’s ownership of industries, class solidarity, and state development of new economic projects. The neo-fascist, Nazi-style National Front (NF) and the UM praised the USSR and Red China as countries which possessed a positive program for social mobilization that were supportive of “*national survival*.” The UM and NF also praised the Chinese and Soviet youth programs. The British National Party (BNP) supported the collectivist concepts of “*Nation Above Class*” and “*folk-society*” in opposition to “*class society*.” The NF pamphlet Beyond Capitalism and Socialism noted that aspects of the organization’s economic program were already in place in Britain: the welfare state, employee-employer cooperation, and government direction of the national economy. The BNP supported “*private enterprise within a framework of national control*.” The NF supported “*private enterprise basically, but subject to government control...industries of vital national importance*.” In 1974, the NF supported the nationalization of foreign-owned companies in Britain. The National Socialist Movement (NSM) of Colin Jordan supported the creation of a national credit authority which controlled the private banks and money agencies. The NF supported the creation of a national authority for the issuance of credit, massive reductions in interest rates, and a consumer-credit service to absorb surplus consumer commodity production. Mosley’s UM supported wage and price controls. The NF supported an autarkic economy. The NF supported the concept that the labor unions should be under state control.<sup>79</sup> The National Labour Party (NLP) sought to appeal to the Left through a form of “*popular socialism*” and racial collectivist nationalism.<sup>80</sup> In 1961, John Tyndall noted that “*The Jew knows that only within a state governed according to his self-proclaimed theories of Liberalism and ‘Freedom’ will he be permitted to continue, unhampered, the activities by which he has corrupted every nation that had opened his doors to him.*” Instead, Tyndall proposed “*What we intend to build is a national community in which that natural Nordic birthright of freedom is not something to be taken for granted by the dregs of society, but something earned by labour, loyalty and service...In place of the modern Jew-inspired illusion of ‘freedom’ we substitute the honest reality of freedom, i.e. Freedom for those fit to use it and a curb on those who are not. Such a principle forms the basis of the authoritarian state, which we seek to build in Britain.*”<sup>81</sup>

During the 1960s, various fascists led by John Tyndall formed the Greater Britain Movement (GBM), which then became the National Front (NF). The GBM called for a racially based collectivist society which suppressed individualism. The GBM noted that “*Nationalism has one final and vital role: it must restore unity to the British people. Today we are torn apart*

<sup>79</sup> Saleam, Dr. Jim. “British Neo-Fascist Politics 1960 -1975” Accessed From: <http://home.alphalink.com.au/~radnat/britfascism/chapter4.html>

<sup>80</sup> Copsey, Nigel and Macklin, Graham. British National Party: Contemporary Perspectives (Routledge, 2013) page 21.

<sup>81</sup> Botsford, David. “British Fascism and the Measures Taken Against It By the British State” Historical Notes 1998 Libertarian Alliance Accessed From: <http://www.libertarian.co.uk/lapubs/histn/histn028.pdf>

*by all manner of factional interests representing class, occupation religion and political ideology. Three major parties argue with one another over details of day to day government which are superfluous as long as they exist within the overall framework of a weak and lethargic national body. Sections of industry, goaded from the rear by political exploiters, fight over the spoils of the nation's production. Social groupings, representing manual workers and brain workers, are encouraged to identify themselves with conflicting political causes and to believe that the interests of one must always be pursued to the detriment of the interests of the other and that the state of the country is the fault of the other. Only a community of people with a truly national sense will be immune to the insidious disease of class warfare." Free trade and socialism was rejected by the GBM in favor of "the organisation of the production and distribution of wealth within the secure framework of a mighty nation-state." A GBM dictatorship would also strictly control the banking and private financial interests: "The British nation must be freed from the clutches of the international financial system and must firmly control all the financial forces by which its economy is fed. This means strong government direction of financial enterprise within defined national and Commonwealth bounds, and based on a regular equilibrium between the creation of money and the real wealth in production."<sup>82</sup>*

Colin Jordan of the NSM wrote that *"National Socialism, properly understood, has never been a mere combination of conventional socialism spiced with nationalism, and thus yet another merely materialist doctrine. It most certainly derives from its conception of the Folk a strong belief that this racial kinship justifies and decrees radical social justice, and thus the belief-, increased by its belief in the Leadership Principle, again derived from its racial belief—that private ownership and private enterprise must be subject to national regulation and supervision to ensure that its productive efficacy is fairly distributed and in accordance with national requirements; but it has never accepted the idea that nationalisation of property is the only and necessary means to adequate social justice, any more than it has been prepared to tolerate the anarchic inequity of liberal capitalism as the only answer and necessary means of preserving private property and enterprise...It has always stood for reconciliation, not a conflict of private and corporate interests. However, along with this economic outlook, National Socialism has always been far more than this, being first and foremost a racial outlook from which its economic outlook has followed."*

Jordan also noted that *"The social feeling of oneness must find practical expression in, and in turn be stimulated by, a sincere and profound concern for social and economic justice. Consciousness of kinship and care for the collective good of the folk demand that every citizen must have an equal opportunity to develop and exercise his talents and rise according to his merits; and that every citizen must receive a fair return for his services to the community, and even the simplest worker an assurance of the necessities of life....Thus we arrive at the socialist element in National Socialism. This is not the Marxist socialism of state ownership of the means of production and distribution, which is the economic over-government of the ant heap, and as objectionable as the predatory individualism of the capitalist system, which is the economic under- government, or anarchy, of the jungle...Instead it is Folk Socialism, or the regulation of private enterprise for the equitable division of its fruits, under equitable conditions. The economic injustices and social evils of capitalism have fostered Marxism, with its pernicious form of public control of the economy, and the alternative to both lies in National Socialism."*

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<sup>82</sup> Tyndall, John. Six Principles of British Nationalism (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1970-1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1966)  
 Accessed From: <http://www.aryanunity.com/sixprincip.html>



Jordan wrote that *“There are, those, on the one hand, who seek to reduce National Socialism to something of the so-called ‘right,’ stifling its supra-national and pan-Aryan implications to present it as nothing more than a militant form of the old nationalism; suppressing its radical economic and social implications to make it an accomplice of capitalism; thus depriving it of its revolutionary content in order to accommodate it within the old order which it exists to overthrow and replace.”*<sup>83</sup>

The neo-Nazi League of St. George also engaged in apologia on behalf of the Soviet Union. This was the result of a commonly held anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism. The League of St. George noted in its publication that certain *“important aspects of Soviet society”* were *“less unwelcome to our way of thinking.”* The publication also observed that the USSR *“may still be Marxist in word but she is racial nationalist in deed.”*<sup>84</sup> Similar to the communists, the League of St. George also adhered to a platform which rejected economic and political freedom. The League of St. George asserted that the *“Nation should not be just a collection of individuals and groups pursuing their own, often conflicting, interests without any regard to other parts of the Folk Community...Exploitation, snobbery, class war, excessive inequality of wealth and other factors which work against unity must be eliminated; and an organizational structure must be established to ensure that the various social and economic interests work in harmony with each other and the Folk State as a Corporate whole.”* The League also explicitly called for state control of the economy: *“A nation should not leave the fate of its economy and the livelihood of its people at the mercy of market forces...pursuit of profit and personal ambition must not endanger the economic fabric of the nation...Multinational companies, international bankers, and speculators should not have unfettered freedom to move money and goods in and out of the country at will.”* The League also believed that the *“Folk State must be in full control of the money supply.”* The state would curb unemployment, enact strong price and exchange controls, and restructure banking through a Royal Commission on Monetary Reform. Global free trade was denounced, while tariffs were strongly supported by the League of St. George. A National Industrial Finance Corporation would be set up to provide stable, long term financial resources to British manufacturers. The League of St. George also supported the imposition of higher taxes on what it termed the *“very rich.”* The League also noted that *“unity and harmony in the Folk Community are impaired when employers ride roughshod over the rights of their employees and ignore their welfare.”* The old trade unions were viewed by the League as corrupt arms of the establishment. Instead, the League recommended the formation of a new *“independent National Union”* or *“Labor Front”* to replace the old labor unions. Greater worker participation in the governance of industry was also encouraged by the League.<sup>85</sup>

The NSM and NF maintained close relations with various Soviet satrapies and anti-US dictatorships in the Middle East. In 1962, Egyptian Colonel Muhammad al-Shazli, the Military

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<sup>83</sup> Jordan, Colin. National Socialism: Vanguard of the Future (The Historical Review Press 2011) Accessed From:

[http://archive.org/stream/NationalSocialismVanguardOfTheFutureSelectedWritingsOfColinJordan/National%20Socialism%20-%20Vanguard%20of%20the%20Future%20\(Selected%20Writings%20of%20Colin%20Jordan\).djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/NationalSocialismVanguardOfTheFutureSelectedWritingsOfColinJordan/National%20Socialism%20-%20Vanguard%20of%20the%20Future%20(Selected%20Writings%20of%20Colin%20Jordan).djvu.txt)

<sup>84</sup> “Neo-Nazis’ Hopes of Russia” Patterns of Prejudice Volume 15 Issue 3 1981 pages 49-50.

<sup>85</sup> League of St. George. The Folk State: League of St. George Policy Statement (Steven Books 1995)

Attaché at the Egyptian Embassy in London, met with important British neo-Nazis Colin Jordan and John Tyndall to discuss funding of 15,000 pounds for Jordan's National Socialist Movement.<sup>86</sup> NF officials visited Libya as guests of Qaddafi's regime.<sup>87</sup> The NF also praised the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps. The National Front stated "*Their belief in their cause is so strong that they will run through mine fields unarmed to attack enemy positions; their ideals are so all-consuming that they will drive truck bombs into enemy camps knowing full well their (own) death is inevitable... This power, this contempt for death, is the stuff of which victories are made.*" The NF promoted Qaddafi's Green Book. According to NF member Ray Hill, the Libyan People's Bureau in London funded the National Front's magazine.<sup>88</sup>

The Soviets and their allies sought to utilize the Irish Republican Army (both the Official IRA and the Provisional IRA or Provos) to dismember the British Empire and to create a socialist despotism in Northern Ireland. Sejna also recounted how the USSR and its allies cooperated with the IRA in an effort to subvert British power: "*I remember a delegation of three representatives of the I.R.A. visiting Czechoslovakia in 1963 to seek arms, training, and financial support. Their visit was arranged through military intelligence channels, after a decision by the Military Committee to allot a maximum sum of 3 million crowns (\$60,000) to the I.R.A. This decision was endorsed by our Politburo and by the Russians. The delegation came under the wing of the Department for Foreign Aid in our Ministry of Defence, which was directly responsible to the Chief of Staff... We supplied the I.R.A. with light weapons, machine-guns, hand grenades, explosives, and field communications equipment. We thought the I.R.A. was asking for more than they could use, but we agreed to take five or six of their trainees in 1964 for a two-month course on political organization and guerrilla warfare. They were trained individually and not made known to each other in Czechoslovakia.*"

Sejna also wrote that "*The Plan defined the political goals of the Warsaw Pact - in other words, of the Kremlin - as follows: to support the 'progressive anti-colonialist movement' in Northern Ireland; to help the people of Northern Ireland gain their freedom and independence from Great Britain; to establish a democratic and socialist regime in Northern Ireland as a prelude to the unification of Ireland as a Socialist state. The Kremlin did not want the unification of Ireland to take place until a 'Socialist state' had been created in the North, because their planners thought the Northern militants would be overwhelmed by the Catholic, bourgeois South.*"<sup>89</sup>

The IRA combined the strategy of deception and a general struggle against capitalism. During a fund raising tour in the United States in 1971, IRA officer Billy Kelly was "*carefully briefed as to how the audience should be played... (he was instructed) to make copious references to the martyrs of 1915 and 1920-1922-the period most of the audience would be living in... Anti-British sentiment, recalling... the potato famine and the Blacks and Tans could be profitably exploited. By no means should anything be said against the Catholic Church. And all reference*

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<sup>86</sup> Trafford, Daniel. "Beyond the Pale" Searchlight June 2001 Accessed From: [http://www.aijac.org.au/review/2001/266/arab\\_holo.html](http://www.aijac.org.au/review/2001/266/arab_holo.html)

<sup>87</sup> Lee, Martin A. "The Swastika and the Crescent" Intelligence Report Spring 2002 Accessed From: <http://www.american-buddha.com/911.swastikaandcrescent.htm>

<sup>88</sup> Lee, Martin A. "The Swastika and the Crescent" Intelligence Report Spring 2002 Accessed From: <http://www.american-buddha.com/911.swastikaandcrescent.htm>

<sup>89</sup> Sejna, Jan. We Will Bury You Accessed From: [http://www.spiritoftruth.org/We\\_Will\\_Bury\\_You.pdf](http://www.spiritoftruth.org/We_Will_Bury_You.pdf)



*to socialism should be strictly avoided. Tell them by all means that the Ireland we are fighting for would be free and united. But say nothing about just what form the new free and united Ireland would take.*” The Provisional IRA supported the education of “workers to destabilize capitalism in the whole of Ireland through armed struggle creating an irremediable conflict between the needs of local capitalism and international imperialism and those of the popular masses.”

By the late 1960s and early 1970s, Soviet bloc support for the IRA factions increased. The first Soviet helicopters and RPG-7s reached the Provisional IRA in 1972. AK-47s replaced US-built Armalite rifles. The Official IRA was traditionally pro-Soviet and communist. The Provisional IRA originally split from the Official IRA on the charge that they were “a bunch of communists.” The Official IRA were Stalinists who endorsed the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968. They called for the creation of a “*National Liberation Front for an Irish Socialist Republic allied with the Soviet Union.*” The Central Committee of the CPSU International Department dispatched officials to confer with the Official IRA. The KGB established contact between the Official IRA and the Soviets through the British and Irish Communist Parties. KGB officers settled in Dublin under the cover of serving as employees of Pravda, TASS, and Intourist. The KGB also networked the Official IRA with the Cuban DGI network in London via the British Communists. The DGI operational plans for 1972 called for Cuban training of the IRA in “*terror and guerrilla warfare tactics.*” The Official IRA held an Anti-Imperialist Festival in Dublin and Belfast in 1974 where Soviet representatives were in attendance and printed all of Festival’s propaganda.<sup>90</sup>

The IRA groups in Northern Ireland sought the creation of a socialist-communist state once their revolution triumphs. The president of the Provisional Sinn Fein, Ruari O Bradaigh outlined his platform in the Guardian newspaper in February 1980. The governments in Ulster (Northern Ireland) and in Dublin were considered “*bankrupt.*” The Provisional IRA also endorsed the nationalization of banking, finance, insurance mining, energy, and many more economic sectors. Worker-owned cooperatives would run agriculture and industry. The Sinn Fein platform, approved at their 1980 conference, noted that “*Private enterprise would have no place in the key industries.*” IRA ruled Ireland would be a “*Democratic Socialist Republic...anti-imperialist...anti-colonialist.*” Ireland under IRA control would ally itself with the Third World and European nations allegedly “*the victims of colonialism.*” Such oppressed European nations would include Scotland and Wales. The platform rejected “*the imperialism of the East*” and NATO. The platform was overwhelming biased against the Western Alliance.<sup>91</sup>

The strategy of the Provisional IRA was to “*demolish the Quisling Regime*” in the Irish Republic, which was dubbed by the IRA as a “*fascist state designed for privileged capitalist sycophants.*” In 1978, an IRA representative noted in an interview with Controlinformazione, the publicity organ of Italy's Red Brigades, that “*We must educate the workers to destabilize capitalism in the whole of Ireland through armed struggle.*” An IRA representative noted that “*We want a general dismantling of the existing Establishments in the Irish Republic and Ulster both.*” Sinn Fein noted in its party manifesto that the IRA government would nationalize industry, create farming cooperatives, and form a government based on People’s Committees.

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<sup>90</sup> Sterling, Claire. The Terror Network (Berkley Books, 1982)

<sup>91</sup> Willis, David K. “IRA Aims at Leftist Revolution in Ireland: North and South” Christian Science Monitor May 5, 1981 page 1.

Sinn Fein President Ruairi O'Bradaigh admitted that "*We want a Democratic Socialist Republic.*"<sup>92</sup>

A leading member of the Official IRA Malachy McGurran noted in March 1972 that the "*English working class*" was helping the Official IRA for "*class reasons, not because of some nationalistic notions. They must do it, because it will help them in the long run to advance their own socialism, not just the quasi-socialism of Harold Wilson. Over here all we can do is set the example as Cuba set the example for Latin America.*" In 1970, Cathal Goulding of the IRA favored a worldwide propaganda campaign to evict the British troops occupying Northern Ireland: "*We do favor such a campaign and we are trying to develop one particularly through our allies in America, the people who are organizing the different Irish emigrant groups in America. We are trying to get these people to work as much as possible to publicize why the British troops are in Ireland, what they are doing and what they are doing and what they are protecting. We have Irish organizations in Australia, New Zealand, America, and England. We have also established contact with other countries where there are socialist groups and we are trying to work with these people to arouse worldwide feeling against the occupation of Ireland by England.*" Tomas MacGiolla President of the section of Sinn Fein attached to the Official IRA noted that the US antiwar movement was growing in strength and its "*influence which it has in restraining the designs of the Washington government.*" He also noted "*We are convinced that this movement can be most helpful to a small nation like Ireland if it were engaged in a struggle for its national liberation such as the Vietnamese people are engaged in at the moment...*"<sup>93</sup>

Some articles and books even laid out alternative historical scenarios where the Soviets and/or sympathetic leftists seized power in Great Britain. One such treatment was written in the Daily Mail by historian Andrew Roberts. It was presented on the backdrop of tremendous military cutbacks undertaken by a Labor Party government in the 1970s. Roberts wrote that "*The seven-day war between the USSR and United Kingdom has gone down in history as one of the most decisive victories of all time. Even three decades later it seems astonishing that a modern sovereign nation such as Britain could have been defeated in such a short period. To this day we still do not know who in the Ministry of Defence leaked the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) report of November 1978 that warned Jim Callaghan of Britain's weaknesses right across the armed services. It seems the key sentence that encouraged the Soviet Union to attack was: 'Stocks of air defence munitions would sustain operations for only two or three days.' The rest of the report-which pointed out that there were only enough surface-to-air missiles to reload launchers once, that the RAF faced a 'crippling' shortage of pilots, and the Army would be overwhelmed before Britain was able to mobilise her reserves -only added to the Russians' certainty that the war would be over quickly. They were right. The massive aerial attack by MiGs from Russia's 12 aircraft carriers off the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts, coupled with the landing of 20 parachute brigades on key British aerodromes and a naval armada unloading 30 tank divisions into East Anglia, meant the JIC's stark assessment was put to the test only two months after it was made. The British armed forces fought with superb bravery for a week, but the former Labour PM Harold Wilson's swinging defence cuts of the Sixties and mid-to-late Seventies left them powerless to resist the Russian assaults.*" The government in Britain collapsed. Prime Minister Callaghan was imprisoned for 20 years for "*crimes against the*

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<sup>92</sup> Currie, Robin. The Irish Republican Army: a Closer Look Journal of Social Political & Economic Studies Volume 19 Number 3 Fall 1994 pages 287-298.

<sup>93</sup> Greig, Ian. Subversion (Tom Stacey, 1973) pages 165-169.

*proletariat*” in May 1979. President Carter in the United States refused to intervene on behalf of the beleaguered Labor Party government. The Soviets divided Britain into separate republics: England, Scotland, and Wales. The Chairman of the Presidium of the English Soviet was labor union boss Arthur Scargill. A Politburo was formed which consisted of an alliance of all of the British Left parties, such as the Socialist Workers’ Party, the Stalinists, and the extreme-Left Labor Party members. Ken Livingstone became Mayor of London, while George Galloway became Chairman of the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Council. Derek Hatton became Commissar for Trade and Industry, while Tony Benn left for Paris after the House of Commons was converted to the People’s Duma. A General Election was held in May 1979 where only the Communist Party was allowed on the ballot. Scargill received 99.8% of the vote. Pravda, Izvestia, TASS, the Socialist Worker, Morning Star, The Mirror, and the BBC all proclaimed the election as free and fair. Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh fled to Canada, while Prince Charles left for New Zealand shortly before the British defeat. Anti-communist resistance in Britain was crushed in what was later termed “*The Pacification*.” A British concentration camp system was opened in Swindon and Wiltshire. These camps totaled 64 facilities, which interned 550,000. Conservative Party activists were arrested, tortured, and executed by firing squad. Other political opponents were interned in mental hospitals. Farming was collectivized and the economy placed under the discipline of the Five Year Plans. By the mid-1980s, food production in the English Soviet collapsed. Portraits of Brezhnev and Scargill abounded in English cities. Churches were converted to state museums which extolled communism and militarism. In May 1979, all private schools were abolished. Banks and industries were nationalized. The gold possessed by the Bank of England was removed by the Soviets and transported to Moscow.<sup>94</sup>

Another example of a pro-Soviet takeover of England was portrayed in Robert Moss’ book The Collapse of Democracy. The economy was portrayed as sclerotic, political freedoms were suppressed, and socialism was imposed by the newly named Working People’s Government. London moved towards an accommodation with the Soviets. Various government ministries were renamed, such as the Ministry of Equality. The Ministry of Equality was based in Buckingham Palace. The Royal Family fled to New Zealand. The Working People’s Government was sworn in fully in 1984. The Union Jack flag remained but the country’s name was changed from the UK to the Republic of Britain. The Prime Minister’s residence was moved for security reasons from 10 Downing Street to Windsor Castle. A new Hadrian’s Wall was built on the Scottish-British border that was an electrified fence to prevent refugees from fleeing to Scotland. In order to deceive the remaining free nations, the Working People’s Government identified itself as socialist, not communist. The Working People’s Government retained NATO membership and the existence of Parliament. The American Ambassador was expelled by the Working People’s Government. Meanwhile, the Conservative Party was banned and five officials of the Socialist Party were tied to the CIA by the Working People’s Government.

The ruling socialists in the Republic of Britain sought to maintain as much of the old Empire as they could. Separatist efforts were blamed on the United States and rightist elements. The Working People’s Government accused the United States and rightwing British exiles in colluding to hatch Scottish independence. Protestant leaders in Ulster Northern Ireland declared unilateral independence from Britain when British troops were withdrawn and the IRA was

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<sup>94</sup> Roberts, Andrew. “What If the Russians HAD Invaded Us?” The Daily Mail Online January 2, 2009 Accessed From: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/debate/article-1104459/What-Russians-HAD-invaded-us.html>

given control of the Catholic areas. The British embargoed all trade with Ulster under the aegis of the Socialist United Nations. This reorganized UN excluded the United States from any participation. Wales remained under British control, since a number of the Working People's Government officials were of Welsh descent. The Working People's Government paid subsidies for the operation of the steel mills and coal mines in Wales. England and Wales were divided into 6 regions. Citizens needed special passes to travel between the regions within the Republic of Britain. Most passports were withdrawn from private citizens while access to foreign currency was limited.

While the regular British armed forces were cut down in size, the number of socialist paramilitary troops increased. The Volunteer Constables were a mobile police force which was based at the Knightsbridge Barracks. They were drawn from factory militias which grew in size as a result of the General Strike. The General Strike occurred years before in northern England. Various socialist governments reduced the British Army to 60,000 troops through severe budget cutbacks. The British Armed Forces were deployed to maintain vital services during the General Strike. The Volunteer Constables were provided with automatic weapons by the government. Seeing parallels with Nazi Germany, this action upset the traditional British Army. As a result, the Chief of the Defense Staff and the chiefs of all three services resigned. They were replaced by a junior brigadier who served as a member of the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society in his student days. The rundown of the armed forces also made it impossible for the Working People's Government to suppress Scottish independence. Minesweepers from the British (ex-Royal) Navy and Soviet submarines were used to maintain control of the North Sea oil rigs. One Tory MP in exile quipped that the Labor socialist government should have scrapped the entire army and recorded a message directed to the USSR: "*Don't shoot, we're on the same side.*" Once the Working People's Government was inaugurated, the Soviet fleet made a port visit to London while the Volunteer Constables and factory militias paraded with their new armored vehicles and automatic weapons.

Much of the noncommunist press seemed to disappear. Only communist and one fascist-minded newspaper remained. The newspapers which existed in the Republic of Britain included The British Times, Morning Star, and The People's Mirror. A monthly publication titled Corporate Britain reflected a fascist strain within the Working People's Government. When Red China and the USSR signed a non-aggression pact, the Maoist People's News was allowed to publish again. It was originally banned by the Working People's Government at the request of the Soviet Embassy. Foreign newspapers such as the Scottish Express, Glasgow Herald, and the International Herald Tribune were smuggled into Britain. British television was also tightly controlled. BBC television programming included sports, old horror films, the blue movies, Bolshoi Ballet, and historical films. This type of programming was consciously crafted to distract the British masses from politics.

The Scottish Express published a smuggled British government document which outlined the covert leftwing takeover of Great Britain. This operation was codenamed Operation Brutus and the document was addressed to the Soviet Embassy. Years before the takeover by the Working People's Government, the Labor Party governments suppressed rightwing political activism and quasi-uprisings. In the mid-1970s, the Labor socialist government suppressed rightwing taxpayer and small business/farmer movements with the assistance of (Soviet or Bulgarian?) Colonel Zhivkov. Zhivkov set up a new security service for the British government. The Home Office, armed forces, and police were infiltrated by pro-communists. So-called patriotic elements were infiltrated by the organized Left as a tool to discredit the anti-communist

Right. The Industrialists Association supported the crypto-communists in their electoral campaigns where they thought that the communists could be domesticated and turned “*from predators to house cats.*”

When the socialist Prime Minister was forcibly retired, a Labor Party ex-communist who retained his Marxist beliefs took over as the new Prime Minister. He inaugurated the Working People’s Government and implemented a totalitarian program. A Socialist Minister in the Working People’s Government requested NATO assistance in suppressing the communist takeover in Britain. The Minister was jailed as a part of the Grosvenor Square Plot, which resulted in the expulsion of the American Ambassador. Trade unions members who participated in the General Strike also opposed the restructuring of the government. Farmers and small businessmen resisted inspectors from the Ministry of Equality. These inspectors were tasked with the enforcement of collectivization decrees. Such high-handed actions resulted in shooting incidents. These inspectors also confiscated “*anti-egalitarian possessions*” which included paintings, furniture, jewelry, and other luxury items.

The economy of the Republic of Britain was socialized. Rationing was instituted even before the Working People’s Government was sworn in. Local “*supply committees*” controlled the issuance of ration cards. These committees were controlled by the Working People’s Government. British citizens caught with gold or hard currency were imprisoned for 10 years. Economists who espoused free market capitalism fled to the United States. The Working People’s Government stated that the meat supply would improve when Britain joined COMECON.<sup>95</sup>

Another alternative history book which portrayed a Soviet takeover of Great Britain is titled All Our Tomorrows by Ted Allbeury. In All Our Tomorrows, Britain is portrayed as a nation beset by economic malaise, an expanding socialist welfare state, riots, and leftwing subversion. The Soviets and British Communists penetrated the Labor Party, the trade unions, and essential services. The British Prime Minister declared a state of emergency in the wake of the chaos. The Soviet Ambassador to Britain stormed into the Prime Minister’s office, declaring that the Soviet Union would intervene and occupy the country. The Soviet Ambassador protested that the USSR had to intervene to protect the leftwing protestors who were being contained and arrested by the police and the Royal Armed Forces. The “*peace*” protestors also denounced the American military presence in Britain. The Soviets forced Britain to sign a “*Treaty of Neutrality and Cooperation.*” The treaty stipulated the British withdrawal from NATO; the imposition of Soviet law in an occupied Britain; control of British government institutions by Soviet “*advisers*,” membership in COMECON; Soviet assistance to the British in “*achieving full employment, the maintenance of law and order; and equal opportunity for all citizens*,” and the transfer of British technology and goods to the USSR. Fearful of the implications of the impending Soviet occupation, British citizens fled across the English Channel to France or secured flights from a chaotic Heathrow Airport. American citizens in England fled to US military bases and then to Shannon in Ireland.

Soviet advisers soon controlled the local governments of towns with a population of 25,000 residents or more. The Soviets also granted a 100 million ruble “*Reconstruction Loan*” to retrain unemployed British workers. Demobilized British soldiers and sailors were also conscripted by the Soviets into new positions in British industries. All unemployed were provided with employment within 21 days with compensation and working conditions similar to

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<sup>95</sup> Moss, Robert. The Collapse of Democracy (Abacus, 1977) pages 21-35.

that of Soviet laborers. The Soviet Commissioner for Great Britain Smetana ominously warned over TV that *"the days of the law-breakers are over... When a new society is being established, new methods, new thinking has to be applied."* All British aristocrats had their titles legally revoked. All political parties, including the British Communists, were disbanded on Soviet orders. Smetana noted that *"politicians have not served this country well. They have been divisive not constructive, seeking privileges for themselves and their sponsors."* British businesses which employed 50 or more workers were absorbed into large state-owned corporations. The old Job Centres became local offices of the British Ministry of Labour. To be unemployed was declared illegal and Social Security benefits were cancelled. Strict price controls were levied on goods sold by private traders. The production of *"socially unjustified"* goods was canceled by the Soviets. Landholdings of the aristocracy was nationalized. The churches were supervised by the KGB and the British Ministry of Social Services. A dozen Protective Custody Camps were opened where political enemies were interned. Erstwhile allies of the Soviets in the Labor Party, trade unions, Liberal Party (which was more libertarian, not pro-Soviet), writers, broadcasters, university lecturers, professors, Trotskyite Communists, and historians were jailed in these Camps. On the other hand, Tories were provided niche positions within British industry and finance. The Stock Exchange was closed, while all banks and insurance companies were nationalized. All citizens were ordered to fill out detailed questionnaires. In return, citizens were provided with a plastic card entitling them to hold a job and to procure food. Lying on these registration forms earned British citizens a five year slave labor term in the USSR. Food shortages and rationing became the norm of the everyday British citizen. Trade unions became the arm of the British state: *"The State represents all workers. You're living in the past."* All separate unions were merged into a National Trades Union. The People's Courts tried and sentenced anti-communists to prison or execution. All newspapers were merged into one organ titled The British News, while radio and TV programming were controlled by the New British Broadcasting Company. British and Soviet products and technology were displayed at the Festival of the New Britain. The British police cooperated with the Soviets and conducted arrests of political oppositionists. Chiefs of police were controlled by Soviet advisers.

The distrustful Soviets purged the British Communists in manner similar to Hitler purging his most fanatic followers in the SA in 1934. In fact, the American Secretary of State noted that the Soviet occupation appealed to various British factions: *"The old right-wingers are delighted that the unions have lost all of their clout. The old left-wingers are delighted that the Lords and Barons have been done down."* In fact, the British leftists and militants who paved the way for the occupation were portrayed as power-hungry individuals: *"Those so-called left-wingers and militants didn't give a damn about working men. What they wanted was power. Power for themselves."*<sup>96</sup>

On the other hand, A Piece of Resistance by Clive Egleton provides the reader with a very limited backstory on the nature and circumstances of the Soviet invasion and occupation of Britain. The Soviets arrived in the wake of an atomic missile attack on Bristol. The old government surrendered and signed an armistice with the Soviets. It appeared that the Soviets controlled the British through a puppet government. The Soviets also maintained control over Britain through a Control Commission. Old ministries and new departments appeared to be one of the hallmarks of this puppet government. Such departments included the Home Secretary and

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<sup>96</sup> Allbeury, Ted. All Our Tomorrows (The Mysterious Press 1982)



the Ministry of Internal Security. Some of these officials served as Soviet agents burrowed within the pre-occupation British government. One such official was Edwin Blythe who served as the Third Secretary of the British Embassy in Lebanon. Blythe then defected to the USSR in the early 1960s and later returned to Britain with the Soviet Occupation Force. He became the Minister of Internal Security, which controlled the National Police Force and the Special Branch of the puppet government. The puppet government also exercised totalitarian controls over the population in other ways. All citizens were required to obtain registration cards from the puppet government. Prison camps and rationing also became the norm in Soviet occupied Britain. The security in the British prisons were provided by the Soviets, while the governors and other staff were English. It also appeared that the British were conditioned to accept aspects of the Soviet occupation through their dependence on government controls and services: *"Over the years we've come to accept more and more state control. Before the war, we were-all of us-ever-demanding that the government should do something-about wildcat strikes, about the price of land, about bad landlords, and a hundred and one other problem areas...A lot of people would settle for stable prices, full employment, law and order, and security in their old age."*<sup>97</sup>

Fast forward to 2015, and the same Russian and leftwing threat continues to be pointed against free society in Britain. The far left wing of the British Labor Party poses a challenge to the globalist Conservatives and other members of the Labor Party. This extreme left wing of the Labor Party is led by MPs such as Jeremy Corbyn. Former Labor Prime Minister Gordon Brown hinted at a criticism of Corbyn when he suggested: *"I have to say that if our global alliances are going to be alliances with Hezbollah and Hamas and Hugo Chavez's Venezuela and Vladimir Putin's Russia, there is absolutely no chance of building a worldwide alliance that can deal with poverty and inequality and climate change and financial instability, and we've got to face up to that fact."* Former Prime Minister Tony Blair warned *"People who say their heart is with Corbyn, get a transplant."*<sup>98</sup> Meanwhile, under the neo-liberal, free trade policies of New Labor and the Conservatives, the Russians gained tremendous financial and economic leverage over the British economy. The British elites need to reject both neoliberal and socialist economics in favor of economic and political nationalism of a constitutional variety.

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<sup>97</sup> Eggleton, Clive. *A Piece of Resistance* (Coward-McCann New York 1970)

<sup>98</sup> Calamur, Krishnadev. "How Jeremy Corbyn Would Govern Britain" *The Atlantic* August 18, 2015 Accessed From: <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/08/jeremy-corbyn-labour-britain/401492/>